

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

**Received up to 8th November, 1879.**

**POLITICAL.**

THE *Oudh Akhbār* of the 8th November states that the proclamation issued by Sir Frederick Roberts regarding the occupation of Afghanistan, which has been forced upon the Government by the abdication of the Amir Yakub Khan, is being satisfactorily enforced. All the Afghan chiefs and sardars loyally perform their duties, and are very thankful to the Government for not taking them and the whole Afghan nation to task for the outrage committed by the wicked mutineers on the British Embassy. General Roberts has stated in the proclamation that he will not interfere with the religious prejudices and customs of the people, which must have been a source of great satisfaction to them. It is undoubtedly one of the greatest merits of the British Government that it always practices a policy of toleration in religious matters. The Afghans should consider themselves subjects of the British Government in future, and believe that it will always take a deep interest in their welfare. If

Circulation,  
719 copies.

Afghan politics.



any Afghan tribes foolishly defy our authority, they will be reduced to subjection by our brave and disciplined troops. The Amir Yakub Khan seems to be a man of wild disposition. Although he was formerly not inferior to his father in wisdom and courage, his long confinement appears to have affected his intellect, which has led to his ruin. He at first surrendered himself to the British officers, then voluntarily abdicated the throne, and soon after tried to fly from the British camp at Kabul. He is now a close prisoner, and no one is allowed access to him. The Afghans are not at all dissatisfied with his imprisonment. On the contrary they have expressed their satisfaction at the late proclamation issued by Sir Frederick Roberts. There is no doubt that they will in the course of time become the well-wishers of the British Government like the natives of India. The *London News* is perfectly right in saying that the natives of India have as much felt the sad Kabul catastrophe as the British. The *Statesman*, in utter disregard of the mercy which we have shown to the Afghans, foolishly remarks that we have treated the Zulus and the Afghans in the same way as the Russians the Turkomans. Our contemporary is entirely mistaken. We have not exacted a full retribution from the Afghans for the cruel, dastardly, and treacherous murder of our Envoy. We have as yet hanged only ten or eleven persons after making full inquiries into their crimes. Russia has never shown such forbearance and indulgence towards any conquered people.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 1st November refers to the placing of Yakub Khan under surveillance by Sir Frederick Roberts, and remarks that, as soon as we heard that the Kabul Embassy was attacked by the Herat mutineers, we suspected some treachery on the part of the Amir. Looking at the treacherous way in which Dost Muhammad Khan wrested the throne of Kabul from the Sadozai family, and at the ungrateful conduct of Sher Ali towards the British Government, we did not



hesitate to declare that the outrage had probably been instigated by Yakub Khan. We hope that the Military Commission which has been established at Kabul will succeed in finding out the causes that led to the outbreak. The inquiries that have been made up to this time by the Commission support our opinion. In regard to the resignation of the Amirship by Yakub Khan, the *Lawrence Gazette* thinks that the following considerations have probably induced him to have recourse to this step:—

(1).—He has resigned the Amirship as a mark of his sympathy with his ministers, who have been imprisoned under suspicion of having been implicated in the massacre of the Kabul Embassy, in order that they may not betray the secret.

(2).—He considered that if he abdicated, no inquiry would be made by Government into his conduct.

(3).—He fancied that his abdication would be considered by Government as a sign of his innocence, inasmuch as it would be indicative of his indifference to the possession of the throne.

(4).—He considered that, as the Government was averse to the annexation of Afghanistan, if he resigned the Amirship, the Government would place his son on the throne.

(5).—That his resignation is intended to show to his officers and the tribal chiefs and sardars that the duty of protecting the country devolves upon them in future. He means that they should oppose and expel the British troops from the country. All the tribes were quiet at the time of the conclusion of the Gandamak treaty, but they are all in arms since the despatch of the present Kabul expedition.

(6).—That his abdication may induce the foreign powers, which are not on friendly terms with the British Government, to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan.



Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 1st November refers to the two Military Commissions that have been established at Kabul to inquire into the circumstances of the massacre of the Kabul Embassy, and to find out and punish the mutineers, and remarks that the Government is deserving of high praise for showing mercy and forbearance at such time of exasperation. The *Panjabi Akhbār* then quotes an extract from some Anglo-Indian paper of Bombay, in which the latter condemns the provisions of Sir Frederick Roberts' proclamation of 12th October as too severe, and challenges the wisdom of driving the enemy to desperation, and remarks:— We do not concur with our contemporary. It appears from past experience that a show of kindness can have no effect upon the Afghans. We should severely punish them for their cruelty and treachery, and render them incapable of doing us any harm in future. It will be remembered by what means Sardar Hari Singh, a general of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army, managed to keep the frontier tribes in check. He burnt hundreds of tribesmen to death. We treated the Afghans on two former occasions with leniency, and we know what was the result. If we again treat them with leniency on the present occasion, we will soon have to regret our folly. However, we should take care that no innocent person is punished. The full inquiries made by the Military Commission into the guilt of the mutineers and rebels before sentencing them to death will secure this object.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 5th November makes the following remarks on Afghan politics:—

“General Roberts' last proclamation leaves no doubt that Afghanistan has virtually, at least for the present, become a part and portion of the British dominions in the East, and General Roberts is at the head of the administration. This step, which has been forced upon our Government



by the voluntary abdication of Yakub Khan, cancels altogether the provisions of the treaty of Gandamak, and our Government will now have to carve out a new policy with respect to that ill-fated country in consultation with the principal chiefs and sardars of the place. Yakub Khan, it is plain enough, has been found wanting in judgment, and he will most probably find a domicile in India like some of his relatives in former Kabul wars, and we do not think the country will lose much in the exile of that prince."

The *Kavi Vathan Sudha* of the 3rd November quotes an extract from the *Bhārat Mitra* (a Hindi paper published at Calcutta)

Circulation,  
275 copies.

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in which the latter, in discussing the question as to what will be the future Afghan policy of the Government, strongly protests against the annexation of Afghanistan. It states that if the Government decides to annex the country, those cities which have not yet been occupied by British troops, will have to be taken by storm, which will involve great loss of men and money. All the mutineers are rallying at Herat, and they are sure to offer a strong resistance before they surrender. A strong force will always have to be maintained at Kabul to keep the people in check. Moreover, the extension of the Indian frontier to Herat will make the Russians our immediate neighbours, but the best English statesmen are of opinion that an independent and neutral zone should be maintained between India and the Russian territories. In the event of an outbreak of war between England and Russia, the latter will have a great advantage. The Russians will receive aid from Persia, while we will have a strong enemy before us, and the treacherous and discontented Afghans behind.

In addition to the above objections urged by the *Bhārat Mitra* against annexation, the editor asks that if Afghanistan is annexed, who will pay the cost of administration? Surely India in the present unsatisfactory state of its finances cannot afford to pay it.



Circulation,  
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd November states that it would seem that the *Pioneer* is a great enemy of Afghanistan. Our contemporary urges that the British officers should exact such a heavy fine from the Afghans as will reduce them to a state of abject poverty, and that they should not be very scrupulous in hanging the rebels, and states that it would not matter if some innocent persons were also hanged with the guilty. It is surprising that there are blood-thirsty Englishmen like the editor of the *Pioneer*. If the Government adopted his advise, it would incur great public opprobrium. The writer then quotes an extract from the *Pioneer* of the 22nd October in support of his remarks.

The same paper condemns the policy of avenging the massacre of the Kabul Embassy with excessive severity, on the ground that it would be opposed to justice and alienate the hearts of the Afghans for ever from the Government. In regard to the question as to what arrangements should be made for the future administration of Afghanistan, the writer states that the natives of India are in favour of annexation for several reasons, which are as follows :—

(1).—That the annexation of Afghanistan will free the Panjab from the evils of frontier wars.

(2).—That a large number of natives together with Englishmen will find employment in the public service in Afghanistan.

(3).—That commerce will be promoted between Afghanistan and India.

But it should be remembered that it would be difficult to rule over a barbarous and lawless people like the Afghans. An English contemporary suggests that a descendant of the Sadozai or Durani family should be placed on the throne. But, to our thinking, there is no able descendant of that family who could be entrusted with the rule of Afghanistan. The scions of that family who live in India are fit for nothing.



Moreover, the Sadozais have now no influence in Afghanistan. In our opinion Yakub Khan should be induced to withdraw his resignation. But if he does not agree, or if he is considered incapable of conducting the administration of the country, any one of his sons, uncles, or cousins, who may be considered fit for the Amirship, should be placed on the throne.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 3rd November states that the

Circulation,  
150 copies.

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Kabul question is really a very difficult one. The Government had to wage the late war against the Amir. The present campaign has been undertaken against the people of Afghanistan. The British army has defeated both of them and brought them to their senses. As Yakub Khan has abdicated the throne, General Roberts is at present practically the ruler of Afghanistan. The question is, what will be the future policy of the Government. There are three courses open to Government, viz., to induce Yakub Khan again to accept the Amirship, to place some descendant of the Durani family on the throne, or to annex the country. It remains to be seen what policy the Government adopts. It seems to be averse to annexation. The writer then refers to the execution of the late kotwal of Kabul and four other persons, and remarks that there is no doubt that the mutineers and rebels should be visited with condign punishment. But care should be taken that no innocent person is punished. We cannot urge too strongly the importance of acting with justice and forbearance on the present occasion. The Afghans hate the English. The British officers at Kabul should avail themselves of this opportunity to remove this hatred from their minds by their good conduct. It is rumoured that the Russians have despatched a large contingent of troops, under General Kaufmann, to render aid to the Afghans against the British, but the rumour seems to be wholly unfounded. However, be that as it may, the British officers at Kabul should be very careful, and put no faith in the Afghans. We have heard that an attempt was made to poison Sir Frederick Roberts.



Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* for November ascribes the massacre of the late Kabul Embassy to two causes, viz., the writings of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, and the instigation of the Russians. When the Government attached a large escort to Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries strongly protested against it on economical grounds. In view of their opposition the Government sent a very small number of troops with Major Cavagnari, and the sad result of this unwise policy immediately followed. It is to be regretted that the Government places great faith in our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, and considers us disloyal. We hope that it will not be a dupe to their evil advice in future. It should not adopt their advice in the matter of Kashmir. Russian intrigue is probably another cause of the massacre of our Embassy. The Russians, considering the British power to have been weakened by the late Zulu war, instigated the Afghans to commit an outrage against our Embassy as soon as that war was concluded. War with Russia is inevitable. If it is avoided at present, it will undoubtedly break out when the conquest of Afghanistan makes the Indian border conterminous with the Russian. The clamour of the Russian press for the partition of Afghanistan between England and Russia is also indicative of Russian intrigue in the late Kabul catastrophe. The Government should now gird up its loins. Moreover, it should not show its weakness by publicly declaring its financial difficulties, nor should it weaken the people by levying a new war tax upon them.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb* of the 5th November complains that some European and native officers are accustomed to dictate orders to the *sharistadar* when any case, petition, or any other paper is submitted for orders, but that they do not sign it at the time. When they are about to dismiss the court and to go home, they send for the papers for signature and sign



them in haste. This practice is very objectionable, and it enables dishonest *sharistadars* to deceive the officers. Sometimes they themselves pass orders on cases or petitions, and get them signed by the officers. In order to put a stop to this evil the Government should order all officers to sign all papers as soon as they have dictated orders on them.

The same paper complains that when some officers are hearing any case they also allow their *sharistadars* to put any questions they like to the suitors and witnesses, which is both illegal and objectionable. This practice increases their importance in the eyes of the suitors, and enables them to extort bribes from them. No officer should allow his *sharistadar* to ask any question from the suitors or witnesses.

The same paper, in continuation of the reforms proposed by it in a late issue in connection with the courts in the Panjab (see page 837 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 25th October, 1879), proposes some more reforms, which are as follows:—

(1).—That in every case the court should require the defendant to answer orally every question put to him, and never accept a written answer from him. The written answers are generally dictated by unscrupulous mukhtars who earn a livelihood by encouraging litigation. Moreover, the court should allow the plaintiff and the defendant to cross-examine each other, which is sure to elicit the truth.

(2).—That the court should not issue a warrant for the arrest of a suspected criminal until some good proof against him has been given to the court. Every prisoner, even if he is charged with homicide, should be released on security until he is convicted. Many prisoners are acquitted by the court after trial. They are unnecessarily disgraced by being sent to jail.



(3).—That no officer should abuse or beat the suitors at court, as some ill-tempered officers are accustomed to do.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* for November publishes a communicated article in which the writer states that the first act of Lord Lytton on his arrival in India in 1876 was his famous minute on the Fuller case, which proclaimed his justice from one end of the country to the other. His Lordship then held a grand Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and liberally distributed titles and medals in honor of the occasion. During the years 1877 and 1878 famine ruled over the Deccan and Northern India, and in spite of the relief measures adopted by Government, which involved an immense cost, thousands of men died of starvation. The Arms Act, the Press Act, and the License Act were passed, which, specially the last one, have gratified the highest wishes of the people! Even the lowest classes of artizans and traders, such as barbers, washermen, weavers, &c., have not been exempted from the payment of the license-tax. A deputation from the Indian Association of Calcutta, which presented an address to Lord Lytton protesting against the abolition of the cotton import duties, was severely rebuked by his Lordship. The Government rejoiced over the successful termination of the late Afghan war, and resolved to hold a great darbar in honor of the success. But its joy was soon changed into grief by the massacre of the Kabul Embassy. Kabul has again been occupied by our troops, and the British flag raised over the Bala Hissar. An expeditionary force was sent to Malta to show the European powers the loyalty and bravery of the natives. The public debt has been largely increased during Lord Lytton's administration. The Burmah difficulty is at present engaging the attention of the Government. Fever has succeeded the famine, and is raging in the country with severity. The new rules about the admission of natives to the civil service, which exempt the native candidates from the necessity of going to England and passing the prescribed



examination, are the greatest glory of Lord Lytton's administration, and deserve to be written in golden letters.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The same paper states that Act XXVI of 1871 provides for the advance of money by Government to landlords and tenants for the construction of wells, tanks, and other works useful for agricultural purposes, but that it is to be regretted that the agricultural classes generally do not avail themselves of the provisions of this Act. The writer ascribes the indifference of cultivators to the improvement of land to the following causes :—

(1).—That landlords greatly oppress their poor and ignorant tenants, and illegally extort money from them in a variety of ways in the name of Government. No landlord allows a tenant to sink a well or construct a tank until the latter pays him a large sum of money as a present.

(2).—That frequent changes in the law have shaken the confidence of the people. The Government at first passed Act X of 1859, which held out great hopes to hereditary tenants, and encouraged litigation between them and the landlords. Then Acts XVIII and XIX of 1873 were passed, which differed widely from Act X of 1859.

(3).—That Government officers do not treat the people with kindness but with harshness and severity.

In the end the writer urges that, in order to encourage the agricultural classes to utilise the provisions of Act XXVI of 1871, the Government should rule that a well or tank sunk or repaired by any person shall be always considered his property, and that it should offer increased facilities to the public for obtaining sites for the construction of such works.

The same paper complains of the prevalence of sickness in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and suggests that a special medical officer should be appointed to

The prevalence of sickness in the North Western Provinces and Oudh.



inquire into its causes, and to effect sanitary improvements in those provinces.

Circulation,  
155 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 3rd November, referring to the minute submitted by Sir T. Madho Rao to the Government of India, in which he urged that women who

Sir T. Madho Rao's minute on the penalty provided in the law for the offence of procuring abortions, infanticide, &c.

commit infanticide or procure abor-

tions, should not be hanged but sentenced to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, remarks that the Government has, after careful consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the penalty of death should be continued, and rejected the minute. There is no doubt that the decision of the Government is in accordance with the principles of British justice, but we do not approve of it. The punishment of a criminal has a double object in view. First, that it may deter him from committing any offence. Secondly, that it may deter others from following his example. This object can be best attained by sentencing criminals to imprisonment which exposes them to great trouble and public odium. The penalty of death deprives the criminals of an opportunity of reforming their conduct, and has but a momentary effect upon others. To our thinking, not only no woman, who is guilty of infanticide, should be hanged, but it is not necessary for the ends of justice to sentence any class of criminals to death. But the rulers think otherwise, and there is no help for it. We should congratulate ourselves on our good luck that Draco's bloody laws have not be enforced in India.

The same paper states that the Government has ordered that additional penal police, to the amount of Rs. 1,874 a year, should be enlisted in the villages of the Purandar taluka and thirty villages of the Haveli taluka, the cost being realised from the inhabitants. During the robberies lately committed in those villages the inhabitants did not try to seize the robbers. Moreover, they are suspected of having

The maintenance of penal police in the Purandar and Haveli talukas in the Bombay Presidency.



assisted them. They are really very unfortunate. They at first suffered severely from famine, then they were exposed to the ravages of robbers, and now they are required to maintain a penal police, whose cost must press very hard upon them. Some of them may have assisted the robbers, but all of them did not do so. The Government should have punished only the offenders. It is not just to punish the innocent with the guilty.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd November complains that the sessions judges generally do not accept the opinion of the assessors even in matters of fact, which is very unpleasant to the latter. When assessors declare the accused guilty, the judge considers him not guilty and releases him. When they declare the accused not guilty, the judge convicts him. They consider their attendance at the sessions quite useless when their opinion is not accepted by the judge. They also complain that the judges require them to give their opinion in one word, and become angry with them if they try to express their opinions more fully. Any person who possesses ordinary intelligence can give a sound opinion in matters of fact. The natives are making progress in education every day, and are better able to give an opinion in matters of fact than foreign judges. In these circumstances the writer urges that the assessors should be placed on a footing of equality with the jurors.

Circulation,  
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd November publishes an Urdu translation of the rules lately issued by the Government of India for the guidance of press correspondents with an army in the field. The rules issued by the Government of India for the guidance of press correspondents with an army in the field. The rules do not suit a civilised Government like the English, and that even the *Pioneer*, which is generally looked upon as a semi-official organ, does not approve of them.

Circulation,  
475 copies.



Circulation,  
408 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 31st October (received on the 3rd November) states that the abuse of their liberty by some native newspapers induced the Government to pass the Press Act. It is a matter

of satisfaction that the Act has greatly improved the tone of the native press. Since the outbreak of the Kabul war some Anglo-Indian newspapers have begun to publish false rumours, which are calculated to have a bad effect on the minds of ignorant persons. Sometime ago an Anglo-Indian newspaper propagated a rumour to the effect that Sher Ali Khan was still alive. Another stated that Yakub Khan had died. The *Bombay Gazette* stated in a late issue that the Russians had arrived at Kabul. The Government could take the propagators of such false rumours to task, if it pleased. As soon as we saw the rumour about the revival of Sher Ali in an Anglo-Indian newspaper, we condemned the spread of such mischievous rumours. In order to check this evil, the Government has lately issued some rules for the guidance of correspondents of newspapers at the seat of war. These rules practically affect only the Anglo-Indian newspapers, as the native newspapers do not send their correspondents to the seat of war. In the end the writer publishes a vernacular translation of the rules.

Circulation,  
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 1st November, in an article headed "The Cawnpore Sergeant case," states that it appears from the

*Civil and Military Gazette* that a European sergeant has killed a poor native chankidar at Cawnpore. Such incidents always engage the attention of native newspapers, and serve to amuse Europeans. In such cases the accused is generally declared not guilty after inquiry, and is released. Lord Lytton's minute on the notorious Fuller case has convinced the natives of the justice of the Government of India, and, therefore, relying on the impartiality of the Government, they loudly clamour for justice in such cases. The *Shola Túr* says that the sergeant was acquitted for want of proof of his



guilt (see page 833 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 25th October, 1879). It is beyond question that he shot the chaukidar, but as he did not shoot him with the intention of killing him, he was not considered guilty by the court. Act XXVII of 1870, the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, encourages us to find fault with the decision of the magistrate. It provides an additional clause under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code to the effect "Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both." The magistrate should have taken the circumstances of the incident and the native feeling in such cases into his consideration. It appears that the gun had been previously loaded, and that when the sergeant was counting and putting the money in the box, the chaukidar's pertinent remark induced him to take up the gun. He states that he was not aware that the gun was loaded and that the cap was placed on the lock. This is an excuse which the accused always urge in such cases. It is inconceivable that he did not see the caps, and when he saw the cap, he should have thought that the gun was loaded. We admit that he had seemingly no intention of killing the chaukidar, but he cannot escape the charge of having caused the death of the deceased by doing a rash or negligent act. The Mitakshara and the Muhammadan law provide a penalty for every sin. In fact there is probably no religion which does not provide punishment for negligence. The British law has also followed this principle in some degree. In these circumstances, it is difficult to realise on what ground the sergeant was acquitted by the magistrate. We have heard that he paid Rs. 12 to the heirs of the deceased as damages, which shows that he considers the lives of natives valueless. The Europeans may consider the lives of natives valueless, but nature teaches us that man is the highest creature on the earth. It is to be regretted that the magistrate of Cawn-



pore released the sergeant in utter disregard of the law. Such decisions induce the natives to think the European judges to be partial to their countrymen, and to doubt the impartiality of the Government itself, which recognises no distinction of creed or colour. We hope that the magistrate will reconsider his judgment, and decide the case in accordance with the provisions of section 304 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, if the circumstances of the case are as stated by us.

Circulation,  
112 copies.

The *Maraqqai Tahzib*, Lucknow, of the 1st November (received on the 4th idem), complains

The need of the establishment of charitable dispensaries in large villages.

that diseases, such as cholera, fever, ague, &c., are constantly prevalent in the country, and play havoc among the people. The writer lately visited a large village in the Unao district, and found all trade and traffic in the village suspended owing to sickness. There was no charitable dispensary or good *hakim* in the village. The writer was told by the inhabitants that the same state of things also existed in the neighbouring villages. The writer urges that a charitable dispensary should be established in every large village.

The same paper, in its local news column, refers to the prevalence of sickness at Lucknow, and complains that the *attars* or native druggists sell old and adulterated medicines. The writer doubts that the poor get pure and unadulterated medicines even at the charitable dispensaries or from the municipal *hakim*.

Circulation,  
165 copies

The *Nairang Mazamin*, Muttra, of the 31st October (received on the 2nd November), ex-

Pandit Debi Parshad, the deputy Collector of Muttra.

presses deep regret at the transfer of Pandit Debi Parshad, deputy collector, from Muttra to Aligarh, and states that he was very popular at Muttra.



## POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* of the 1st November proposes some postal reforms for the favourable consideration of the Post Master General, which are as follows:—

Circulation,  
170 copies.

(1).—As letters and packets are posted in the same letter-box, letters sometimes get inside packets, and are consequently miscarried. It will be better to provide separate boxes for letters and packets.

(2).—The post-office peons sometimes stamp the new quarter anna post-card on the back, which disfigures the writing. The post-cards should be stamped only on the face.

(3).—"Paid" letters often do not reach the addressees. If a "paid" letter contains a remittance, the post peon opens it and appropriates the contents to his own use. If the addressee lives at a distance, or the peon cannot easily find him, he destroys the letter. In order to check this evil, the post peons should be ordered to take receipts from the addressees in a register for letters delivered, as is already done by rural messengers.

## LOCAL.

A local correspondent of the *Dabir-i-Hind*, Allahabad, of the 8th November, complains of the misconduct of the sub-inspector of police, Colonelganj, Allahabad, towards one Shivambar, a man of the *ahir* caste. Shivambar owed Rs. 20 to a Bengali gentleman, who was a friend of the sub-inspector. The sub-inspector, in order to realise his friend's debt from the debtor, sent for him to the police station, where he was confined for sometime and beaten by a constable. He has filed a plaint to the magistrate against the sub-inspector and the constable for having beaten him and illegally imprisoned him. The writer states that the sub-inspector is able to commit such illegal acts with im-

Circulation,  
250 copies.



punity, because his brother Babu Kali Das is an inspector of police at Allahabad.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that although eight annas a month is deducted from the pay of the municipal *chaukidars* in Allahabad on account of clothing charges, they scarcely get one uniform a year. The last distribution of uniforms took place about thirteen or fourteen months ago. The *chaukidars* sometimes feel obliged to make uniforms at their own expense, because if they are not well dressed, their officers threaten to recommend them for dismissal. The cost of uniforms must press very severely upon them, because their pay is only Rs. 4 or 5 a month, and eight annas are deducted from it on account of uniform charges. Their claims for promotion to the post of constable or head-constable are also generally overlooked. The pay of the municipal *chaukidars* at Allahabad is the same as at Cawnpore, Kalpi, and other places, but the *chaukidars* at the latter place get two suits of uniform gratis every year from the municipal committees.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It appears from the *Mihr-i-Darakhshan* of the 1st November that the Sultan of Turkey has bestowed the decoration of the "Tamaghai Majidi" upon Sayyid Muhammad Nasrat Ali, the proprietor and editor of the *Nasrat-ul-Akhbâr*, the *Nasrat-ul-Islam*, and the *Mihr-i-Darakhshan*. Last year he received a letter of thanks and some books as a present from the Sultan. During the late Russo-Turkish war he published articles in praise of the Sultan, and raised subscriptions for the relief of the Turks.

The bestowal of a medal upon the proprietor of the *Nasrat-ul-Akhbâr*, Delhi.



LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1879. Octr. 31st & 3rd Novr. 3rd & 5th respectively.	1879. 3rd & 5th respectively.	650 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Muzaffarnagar. ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	Novr. 3rd	8th	139
3	<i>Agra Akhdar</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	Octr. 28th	4th	225
4	<i>Akhdar-i-A'lam</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad	Novr. 1st	5th	100
5	<i>Akhdar-i-A'm</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Mokand Ram	5th	8th	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.).
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Tamannadi</i> , Lucknow,		Ditto	Five times in a month.	Puran Chand	1st	4th	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhdar</i> ... Delhi ...		Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	4th	8th	90
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla	1st & 4th	3rd & 6th respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Almorah Akhdar</i> ...	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	1st	4th	57 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhdar</i> ..	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	"	"	30
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	"	"	130



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Nasar Ali	1879. Octr. 31st	Novr. 3rd	408 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).
13	<i>Anwār-ul-Akhdār</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	Novr. 3rd	6th	100 copies.
14	<i>Arya Mittra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath ...	Octr. 31st	2nd	600 "
15	<i>Arya Patrika</i> ...	Mirzapur.	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	Novr. 1st	"	599 "
16	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhdār</i> ...	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	"	"	90 "
17	<i>Berār Mitr</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 4th	7th	105 "
18	<i>Berār Samāchār</i> ...	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 2nd	5th	250 "
19	<i>Dablabah Quisri</i> ...	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 1st	"	183 "
20	<i>Dablabah Sikandri,</i> Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 3rd	"	365 "
21	<i>Dabiri Hind</i> ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	8th	8th	250 "
22	<i>Hindi Pradip</i> ...	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Balkishan Bhut	1st	7th	180 "
23	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	"	1st & 5th,	4th & 8th respectively.	"
24	<i>Jalwah Tār</i> ...	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	1st	4th	105 "
25	<i>Kārnamah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	3rd	5th	250 "
26	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Baleshwar Prasad,	Octr. 31st	6th	440 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).



27	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow.	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Rev. J. Craven ...	Novr.	7th	...	...	351 copies.
28	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	(Chintamani Sarma,	"	3rd	...	...	275 "
29	<i>Khair Khwah-i-'Alam</i>	... Delhi ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	"	1st	...	...	105 "
30	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jab.</i>	... Gujranwala.	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Brij Lal	"	5th	...	...	700 "
31	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	"	1st	...	...	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.).
32	<i>Lah-i-Mahfiz</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	Octr.	31st	...	...	90 copies.
33	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	"	28th to 1st November.	...	...	400 "
34	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulaqi Das	Novr.	5th	...	...	125 "
35	<i>Malwa Akhbār</i>	... Indore ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Gobind Raghunath,	Octr.	31st	...	...	175 "
36	<i>Mārwar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	"	27th	...	...	100 "
37	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	"	30th & 6th November.	...	...	150 "
38	<i>Mihir-i-Darakshahān,</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	"	21st & 1st November.	...	...	800 "
39	<i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	...	"	28th	...	...	70 "
40	<i>Mitra bilas</i>	... Lahore ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	Novr.	3rd	...	...	200 "
41	<i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bihari Lal	"	1st	...	...	112 "
42	<i>Mutla-i-Nār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nabi Bakhsh	"	4th	...	...	46 "
43	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	"	3rd	...	...	100 "
44	<i>Nairang Mazāmn</i>	... Muttra ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	Meva Ram	Octr.	31st	...	...	165 "
45	<i>Najmul Akhbār</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat,	"	30th to 3rd November.	...	...	413 "
46	<i>Nūr-ul-Absār</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	Novr.	6th	...	...	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.).
47	<i>Nār-ul-Anwār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	8th	...	...	450 copies.
48	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	Octr.	21st & 1st November.	...	...	150 "



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
49 Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Novr. 3rd to 8th	1879. 3rd to 8th Novr. respectively.	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
50 Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	4th	6th	320 copies.
51 Punjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	1st	4th	350 "
52 Punjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	3rd	7th	225 "
53 Punjab-i-Akhbar	Peshawar	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	"	"	250 "
54 Pramod Sindha	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshwant Gobind Saktarkar.	"	5th	150 "
55 Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	4th	7th	85 "
56 Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	2nd	4th	150 "
57 Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	3rd	"	475 "
58 Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	25th	"	64 "
59 Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ata-ul-la	3rd	8th	150 "
60 Sakir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	1st	4th	170 "
61 Shola-i-Tur	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	4th	6th	250 "
62 Sohail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kanata Prasad	"	7th	200 "
63 Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	1st	4th	200 "
64 Vrit Dhard	Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	3rd	8th	155 "

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 13th November, 1879. }

PRIYA DAS,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India  
PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.